UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE

FACULTÉ de MÉDECINE
NANCY

IPA2 ANNÉE 2022
SÉANCE 6 : OUTILS POUR LES ILLUSTRATIONS, ÉCRIRE LE TEXTE

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TYPOLOGIE & PRINCIPES DE BASE

- Tableaux
- Graphiques
  - Histogrammes
  - Courbes
  - Camemberts
  - Etc.
- Cartes
- Diagrammes
- Photographies
- Dessins
- Logos

Pertinence

Texte d'accompagnement

Couleurs cohérentes et compatibles

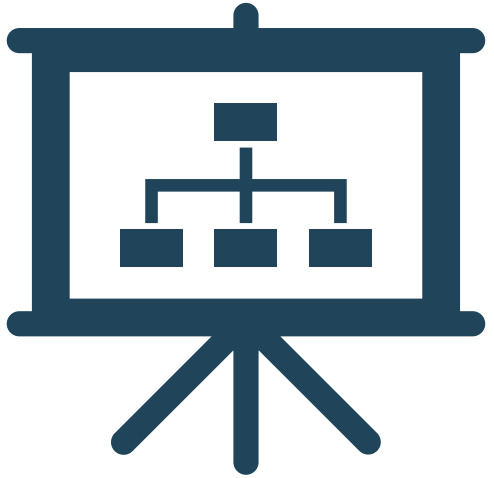
Respect de l'échelle

Pas de distractions

Droits d'auteur !

10 OUTILS EN LIGNE POUR LES GRAPHIQUES

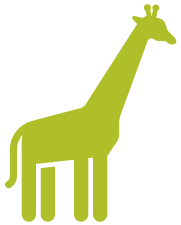
1. https://venngage.com/features/graph-maker
2. https://developers.google.com/chart/
3. https://rawgraphs.io/
4. https://livegap.com/charts/index.php?lan=en
5. https://www.onlinecharttool.com/
6. https://www.canva.com/graphs/
7. https://www.rapidtables.com/tools/chart-maker.html
8. https://www.visme.co/graph-maker/
9. https://www.chartgo.com/index.jsp
10. https://infogram.com



LE TEXTE

Quantité

400-600 mots

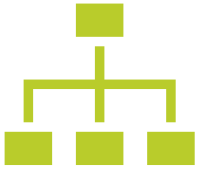


Taille

Titre

En-têtes

Corps



Structure

LE TITRE

- Concis
- Précis
- Sujet et méthode
- Lisible à 2 mètres

Titre

Auteurs

En-tête

Corps du texte

En-tête

Corps du texte

INTRODUCTION

Intitulés alternatifs : context, background, study rationale

Phrase d'introduction, problématique posé

Hypothèse formulée

Annonce des objectifs et de la question de recherche

MÉTHODES

Reprise des éléments du protocole

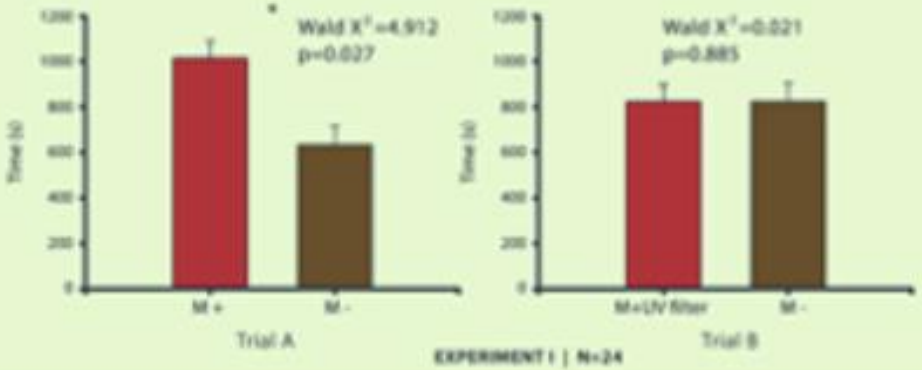
- Sources
- Mots clés
- Dates
- Critères d’inclusion et exclusion
- Analyse de qualité
- Eventuel traitement de données

RÉSULTATS

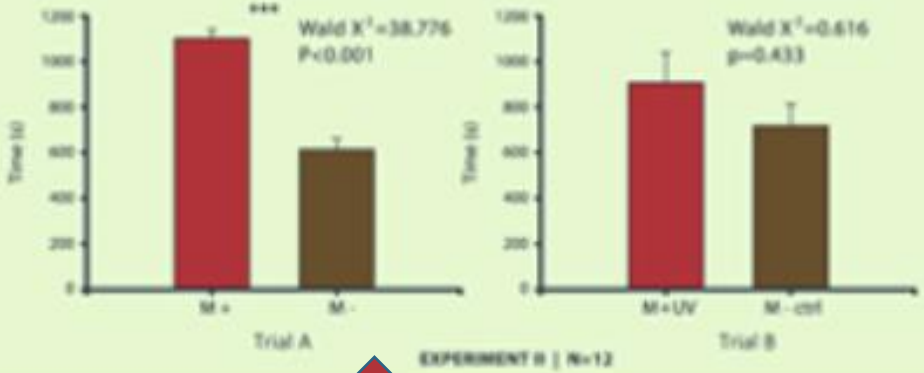
Phrase courte et claire pour accompagner le graphique

Place aux illustrations !

Females preferred more colourful males (A). When the UV-light of the preferred ones was blocked, females stop exhibiting preference (B).



Females prefered more colourfull males (A). When the UV was blocked directly in M+ plumage, females didn't show any preference (B).



RESULTS

Informations pertinentes sur le graphique

CONCLUSION(S?)

CONCLUSIONS

- Individuals showed repeatability in the four behavioural tests.

- Males and females differed in their consistency and behavioural responses across the different tests.

- Behavioural traits were correlated, indicative of a possible behavioural syndrome, but differed between females and males: More neophobic males were also more sociable, and females that were more sociable were less fearful and marginally less explorative.

- In mate choice tests, female personality was related with its own behavioural performance.

- Our results stress the importance of looking for sex differences in personality, and for considering the influence of personality in mate choice context.

RÉFÉRENCES

Mentionnées dans le texte ?

Oui

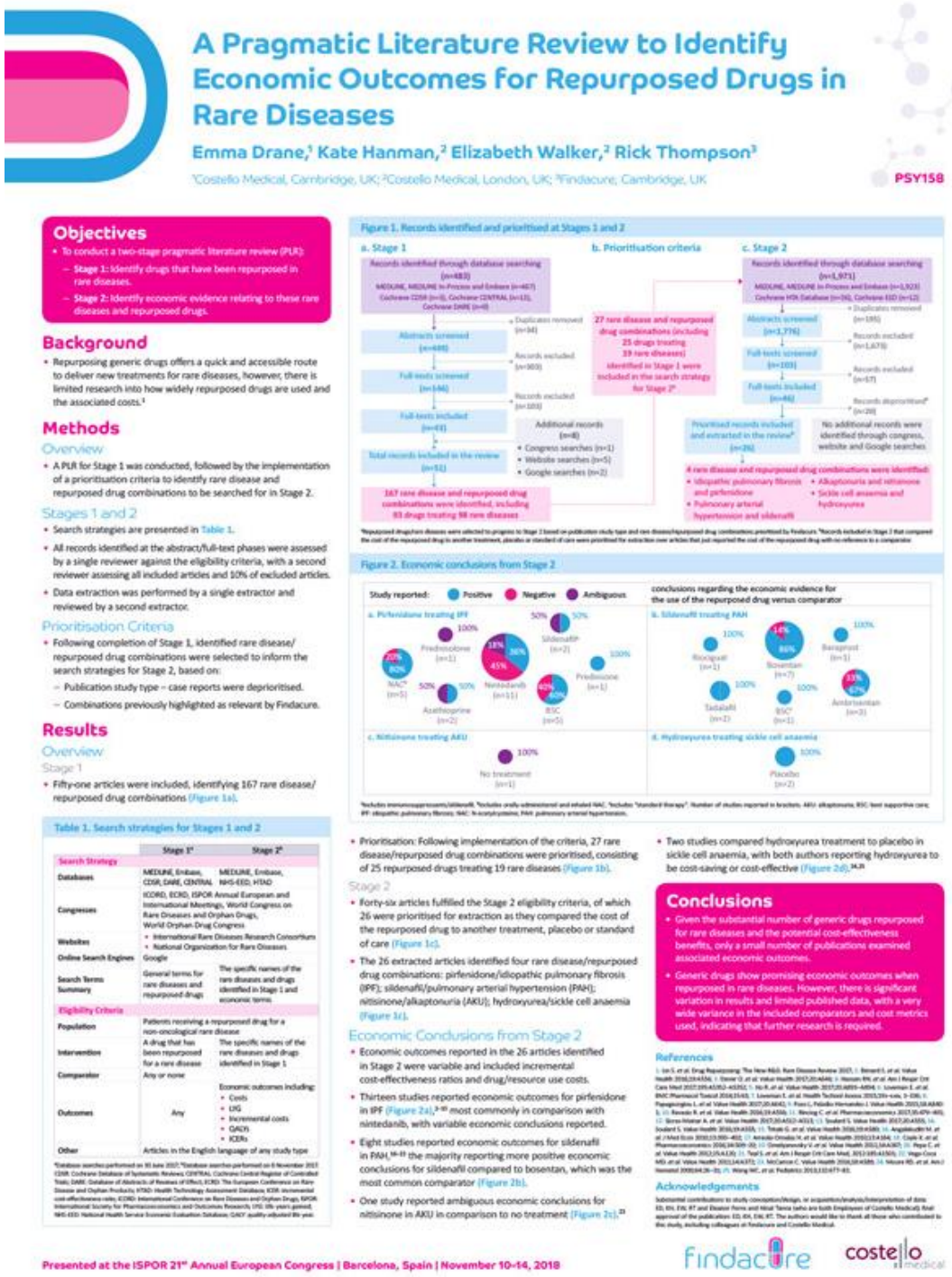
Moins de cinq ?

Inclure à la fin

Plus de cinq ?

Non

EXEMPLE DE POSTER CRÉÉ À PARTIR D'UNE REVUE DE LA LITTÉRATURE



A Pragmatic Literature Review to Identify Economic Outcomes for Repurposed Drugs in Rare Diseases

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PSY158

Objectives

- To conduct a two-stage pragmatic literature review (PLR):
  - **Stage 1:** Identify drugs that have been repurposed in rare diseases.
  - **Stage 2:** Identify economic evidence relating to these rare diseases and repurposed drugs.

Background

- Repurposing generic drugs offers a quick and accessible route to deliver new treatments for rare diseases, however, there is limited research into how widely repurposed drugs are used and the associated costs.[1]

Methods

Overview

- A PLR for Stage 1 was conducted, followed by the implementation of a prioritisation criteria to identify rare disease and repurposed drug combinations to be searched for in Stage 2.

Stages 1 and 2

- Search strategies are presented in Table 1.
- All records identified at the abstract/full-text phases were assessed by a single reviewer against the eligibility criteria, with a second reviewer assessing all included articles and 10% of excluded articles.
- Data extraction was performed by a single extractor and reviewed by a second extractor.

Prioritisation Criteria

- Following completion of Stage 1, identified rare disease/repurposed drug combinations were selected to inform the search strategies for Stage 2, based on:
  - Publication study type – case reports were deprioritised.
  - Combinations previously highlighted as relevant by Findacure.

Results

Overview

Stage 1

- Fifty-one articles were included, identifying 167 rare disease/repurposed drug combinations (Figure 1a).

Table 1. Search strategies for Stages 1 and 2

	Stage 1*	Stage 2*
Search Strategy		
Databases	MEDLINE, Embase, CDSR, DARE, CENTRAL	MEDLINE, Embase, NHS-EED, HTAD
Congresses	ICORD, ECRD, ISPOR Annual European and International Meetings, World Congress on Rare Diseases and Orphan Drugs, World Orphan Drug Congress	
Websites	• International Rare Diseases Research Consortium • National Organization for Rare Diseases	
Online Search Engines	Google	
Search Terms Summary	General terms for rare diseases and repurposed drugs	The specific names of the rare diseases and drugs identified in Stage 1 and economic terms
Eligibility Criteria		
Population	Patients receiving a repurposed drug for a non-oncological rare disease	
Intervention	A drug that has been repurposed for a rare disease	The specific names of the rare diseases and drugs identified in Stage 1
Comparator	Any or none	
Outcomes	Any	Economic outcomes including: • Costs • LYG • Incremental costs • QALYs • ICERs
Other	Articles in the English language of any study type	

*Database searches performed on 30 June 2017; †Database searches performed on 6 November 2017. CDSR: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews; CENTRAL: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials; DARE: Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effect; ECRD: The European Conference on Rare Disease and Orphan Products; HTAD: Health Technology Assessment Database; ICER: incremental cost-effectiveness ratio; ICORD: International Conference on Rare Diseases and Orphan Drugs; ISPOR: International Society for Pharmacoeconomics and Outcomes Research; LYG: life years gained; NHS-EED: National Health Service Economic Evaluation Database; QALY: quality-adjusted life year.

Figure 1. Records identified and prioritised at Stages 1 and 2

*Repurposed drugs/rare diseases were selected to progress to Stage 2 based on publication study type and rare disease/repurposed drug combinations prioritised by Findacure. †Records included in Stage 2 that compared the cost of the repurposed drug to another treatment, placebo or standard of care were prioritised for extraction over articles that just reported the cost of the repurposed drug with no reference to a comparator.

Figure 2. Economic conclusions from Stage 2

*Includes immunosuppressants/sildenafil. †Includes orally-administered and inhaled NAC. ‡Includes "standard therapy". Number of studies reported in brackets. AKU: alkaptonuria; BSC: best supportive care; IPF: idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; NAC: N-acetylcysteine; PAH: pulmonary arterial hypertension.

- Prioritisation: Following implementation of the criteria, 27 rare disease/repurposed drug combinations were prioritised, consisting of 25 repurposed drugs treating 19 rare diseases (Figure 1b).

Stage 2

- Forty-six articles fulfilled the Stage 2 eligibility criteria, of which 26 were prioritised for extraction as they compared the cost of the repurposed drug to another treatment, placebo or standard of care (Figure 1c).
- The 26 extracted articles identified four rare disease/repurposed drug combinations: pirfenidone/idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF); sildenafil/pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH); nitisinone/alkaptonuria (AKU); hydroxyurea/sickle cell anaemia (Figure 1c).

Economic Conclusions from Stage 2

- Economic outcomes reported in the 26 articles identified in Stage 2 were variable and included incremental cost-effectiveness ratios and drug/resource use costs.
- Thirteen studies reported economic outcomes for pirfenidone in IPF (Figure 2a),[9-20] most commonly in comparison with nintedanib, with variable economic conclusions reported.
- Eight studies reported economic outcomes for sildenafil in PAH,[16-23] the majority reporting more positive economic conclusions for sildenafil compared to bosentan, which was the most common comparator (Figure 2b).
- One study reported ambiguous economic conclusions for nitisinone in AKU in comparison to no treatment (Figure 2c).[25]
- Two studies compared hydroxyurea treatment to placebo in sickle cell anaemia, with both authors reporting hydroxyurea to be cost-saving or cost-effective (Figure 2d).[26,27]

Conclusions

- Given the substantial number of generic drugs repurposed for rare diseases and the potential cost-effectiveness benefits, only a small number of publications examined associated economic outcomes.
- Generic drugs show promising economic outcomes when repurposed in rare diseases. However, there is significant variation in results and limited published data, with a very wide variance in the included comparators and cost metrics used, indicating that further research is required.

References

1. Ian S. et al. Drug Repurposing: The New R&D. Rare Disease Review 2017. 2. Bérard E. et al. Value Health 2016;19:E434. 3. Dasier Q. et al. Value Health 2017;20:A446. 4. Hanaie RH. et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2017;195:A1352-A1352. 5. Ho R. et al. Value Health. 2017;20:A893–A894. 6. Lowenson E. et al. BMC Pharmacol Toxicol 2016;17:43. 7. Lowenson E. et al. Health Technol Assess 2015;19:v-xxx, 1–136. 8. Papageorgiou L. et al. Value Health 2017;20:A842. 9. Fuso C, Peñalba Hernandez J. Value Health. 2015;18:A840. 10. Rosado R. et al. Value Health 2016;19:A556. 11. Rocing C. et al. Pharmacoeconomics 2017;35:479–491. 12. Serra-Malet A. et al. Value Health 2017;20:A522–A523. 13. Soulard S. Value Health 2017;20:A555. 14. Soulard S. Value Health 2016;19:A535. 15. Tirado G. et al. Value Health 2016;19:A580. 16. Angaleeshkri M. et al. J Med Econ 2016;19:995–402. 17. Arrieta-Oreaba H. et al. Value Health 2016;19:A564. 18. Coyle K. et al. Pharmacoeconomics 2016;34:509–20. 19. Dmytrenoskiy V. et al. Value Health 2012;16:A367. 20. Pepe C. et al. Value Health 2012;15:A120. 21. Teal S. et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2012;185:A1765. 22. Vega-Cost MD. et al. Value Health. 2012;14:A371. 23. McCarroc C. Value Health 2016;19:A589. 24. Hasura RD. et al. Am J Hematol 2008;84:26–30. 25. Wang WC. et al. Pediatrics 2013;132:e671–83.

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findacure costello medical

EN PRATIQUE…

INTRODUCTION

Enoncer le problème au sens large (1 à 2 phrases)

S'appuyer sur l'existant pour faire ressortir ce qui reste à savoir

Exprimer votre question de recherche ou hypothèse et l'objectif de l'étude

EXEMPLE

Women have had to campaign to be able to take part in endurance running events such as the marathon which was not allowed until 1972 for reasons usually related to largely false claims about the physical risks specific to women. Over forty years later some of these claims are still commonly heard, such as the risk of pelvic organ prolapse. No studies in the literature seem to support this claim, and most focus on running after a prolapse. We therefore sought to identify the risk factors which have been shown to be statistically significant in order to establish the real causes.

METHODS

A search was conducted in **DATABASE NAMES** for resources published between **YEAR1** and **YEAR2** in **LANGUAGES** and **OTHER CRITERIA**. The keywords '**KEYWORD1-N (list)**' were used in all relevant combinations, and inclusion criteria were **CRIT1...** This yielded a total of **X** records, from which we excluded **Y** because **REASON1** or **REASON2**... after evaluation.

RESULTS

Texte minimal. Place aux éléments visuels : Illustrations accompagnées d'explications

CONCLUSION

Décrire les observations principales de vos lectures et mettre le doigt sur des problèmes qui demeurent le cas échéant. Evoquer d'éventuelles pistes de recherche.

CALENDRIER

FIN OCTOBRE : RÉDACTION DE LA SECTION MÉTHODES

JUSQU'AU 15 NOVEMBRE : ENVOI, SI VOUS LE SOUHAITEZ, DE VOTRE TEXTE

23 NOVEMBRE : SÉANCE CE CRITIQUE COLLECTIVE

25 ET 30 NOVEMBRE : SÉMINAIRES D'EVALUATION